ments, and funerals from the Capitol. We may, in fact, anticipate a very dying time in Washington

and els where, All this slaughter, strangely enough, is to be effected by the promulgation of doctrines-" great doctrines "-" usu. "ly incorporated by the Demo-"crats in their party stafforms." If we may be permitted to give a hint to jector of this gigantic enterprise, -e would cantion him sgainst running short of ammunitio.". Meanwhile, anxious to encourage worth, talent, into. try, virtue, and the respectable but seedy cardinal virtues, we hereby subscribe for two copies of The Censor. One may be sent to Mr. Buchanan. The other may be left at the office of publication until we call for it.

Now that the Charter Election is passed, and the result made known to all, let us contemplate the lessons which it has inculcated. There were, indeed, but few men in this city, on the morning of election day, who hoped that Mr. Haws would be elected to the office of Controller; and that he was successful (bappily for the tax-payers of this Metropolis), is owing to a spirit of political revolution on the one hand, and to the independent action of upright citizens on the other, rather than to the machinery of party organization. For, it can neither be concealed nor denied, that the party to which Mr. Haws belongs is in a large minority here; and consequently, it is to the rebellion of the auti-Tammany wing of the Democracy that New-York is, in a great degree, indebted for the moral triumph which has been achieved.

Passing over the fact that honesty and intelligent self-interest have for once conquered political prejudices and predilections, let us view the result of this election in its aspect of rebuke to Tammany Hall. The pride of the Wigwam has been completely humbled; the arrogant assumptions of the Sachems properly and, we may add, effectually rebuked. They went into this contest with every advantage that experience, organization, prestige, power, patronage, money and ruffianism could impart; yet they were completely routed! Indeed, the moral in ignificance of the Tammany vote is remarkable. For instance, the Sachems' candidate, Mr. Purser, was sustained by the patronage of the Federal Government in this city, by the Mayor's office, by the Street Commissioner and his underlings, by the contractors and their employees, in short, by almost every Federal and Municipal dependent in New-York, from the Collector and Street Commissioner down to the street cleaner and the laborer in the public stores-numbering in all, at a low calculation, eight thousand voters. Now, it is not extravagant to suppose that, at least, four thousand other citizens were influenced by these to vote for Purser, making together a solid phalanx of twelve thousand votes to commence with. And yet, over and above this number, Tammany Hall could only poll a few more than six thousand votes! But, how much did it cost to secure even so many? There was not, we are most credibly informed (with a few rare exceptions), an officer of the Federal Covernment in this city-not a man in the employment of Mayor, of the Street Commissioner, &c.-who was not constrained to contribute a portion of his salary to defray the election expenses of Mr. Purser. In this way, by the voluntary contributions of some wealthy adherents of the organization, and by a large subscription from the public contractors, over \$50,000 were placed in the hands of Mr. Purser's friends. So that wach vote cast for him, beyond the reserve corps of twelve thousand, cost Tammany Hall, on an average, over eight dollars!

On the other hand, the Anti-Tammany Democrats labored under every possible disadvantage. They had, comparatively speaking, but a new, imperfect and inexperienced organization. They could boast but of one experienced leader. They had no funds, had never before fought a political fight, and, therefore, were without prestige. They had no patronage ... no official power. Their public meetings were broken up or interrupted by the hired fighters of the Tammany faction. Nevertheless, they fought a gallant battle, and have accomplished much. They have polled a direct vote, ranging from twelve to fifteen thousand, for their own nominees; and, certainly, Mr. Haws received between seven and ten thousand Anti-Tammany votes. They put in nomination for County officers hones men, and thus initiated a brilliant and successful revolution, for which New-York is their

But apart from these party considerations we regard the result of this election as a great triumph. It proves that political fraud and corruption can be crushed. It shows that there is a sense of right and independence in the community which will semetimes rise above the dictation of political managers. And it teaches men that they are themselves responsible for the continuance of political wrongs and grievances.

There are two little matters conserning official malfeasance, or the suspicion thereof, to which we would respectfully invite the attention of our learned and upright City Judge. The first concerns a report current at the time of the escape from Court of the illustrious William Mulligan. pugilist and politician, to the effect that one of Judge Russell's confidential officers was seen drinking a cheery and convivial glass with the said William an hour or two after several bench-warrants had been issued by the Judge aforesaid for the arrest of the aforesaid Mulligan. A statement of the matter was published in this paper a few days after Mulligan's escape, and has never been contradicted officially or otherwise up to the present moment.

The second matter refers to the escape of Dr. Gaillardet from the custody of Officer Baker, and the non-concurrence by the City Judge in the Recorder's removal of that officer. These are matters properly in the cognizance of the Board of Supervisors, who have to concur in paying these officers their salaries; and we think Judge Russell, in justice to his official station, should demand that these charges be investigated. Should the spotless City Ermine, from personal reasons, decline the task, then it would be manifestly an act of fraternal duty on the Recorder's part to bring both cases up before the Board in order to cleanse the skirts of his modest and retiring brother.

THE STATE PAPER.—We publish to-day the final judgment of the Supreme Court in the controversy respecting the "State Paper," It will be seen that by this judgment it is determined that The Albany Eventual Journal is State Paper, and that the protoces of The Alban and Argus to that designation are without legal validity.

legal validity.

We presume now, that as there is an authoritative We presume now, that as there is an authoritative determination of this question, the proprietors of The Atlas and Argus will cease to vex the public with its illegal assumptions. Its pretenses hitherto have been, that although the opinion of the Court was against them, there was no judgment declaring the rights of the parties. They have that excuse no longer, and we shall see what pretense will next be resorted to.

[Albany Journal, 9th.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBUSE.

Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. The action of the Senatorial cancus in removing

Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Territories has created the greatest excurrent. It is regarded as demonstrating the intention of the Democratic leaders to adhere to the extreme Pro-Slavery policy adopted at the List session-to reduce the Anti-Lecompton men to the position of a faction, and to drive them from

A leading Southern Senator said to-day that they had temporized long enough, and that they had concluded to drive Douglas out of the party. The South will tolerate no half-way position.

The Anti Lecompton Democrats express deep indignation at the treatment which Douglas has received. Mr. Broderick was not invited to the caucus, and is considered as having been formally read out of the party.

Mr. Seward, on hearing the result of the caucus, remarked that it was the best illustration that could possibly be given of the truth of his statement that there was an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery. It was a greater outrage, politically speaking, than the attempt to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State; because it indicated a settled determination to tol erate no diversity of opinion upon any measure which the South demanded.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats declare that they will not submit. Douglas said recently that he meant to continue the fight with the Adminis-

The movement of his friend Morris of Illinois in the House to-day in favor of Free-trade and Popular Sovereignty, is understood to be an Anti-Administration demonstration.

Jefferson Davis and Slidell led the attack on Douglas in the caucus. There were only seven votes for Dopglas. They were thrown by Messrs. Shields, Stuart, Clingman, Brown, Toombs, Green, and Bigler. These seven Senators protested against the exclusion of Douglas as suicidal to the party. The debate lasted from 104 in the morning to a late hour this afternoon, with an hour's recess from 12 to 1 o'clock for a session of the Senate. Great bitterness was manifested, and Mr. Toombs left the caucus in disgust, while the dissension was at its hight.

It seems pretty certain that Mr. Hunter will be the Administration candidate for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. The President has recently expressed himself strongly in favor of Hunter's nomination.

The House to-day was occupied almost wholly with Judge Watrous's case. The opinion seems to be setting favorably toward the Judge. Mr. Tappan made an able speech in his defense, which was listened to with great attention, and will have a powerful effect on the action of the House.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. The Legislature of Minnesota, with high appreciaion of the liberality of Congress, presented to-day, through Sepator Rice, a memorial asking for aid to construct a wagon road from Lake Superior to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and also for a large number of appropriations for internal improve-

Charles S. Jones, the Democratic Caucus nomine for Doorkeeper of the Senate, was elected to-day by thirty-one votes. Twelve Republicans voted for Lewis Clephane, the clerk of The National Era office. Four votes were also cast for two other gentlemen. The Democratic Senators, in Caucus, have arranged

the Standing Committees. The most important change is the substitution of Mr. Green for Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, About the 1st of November he returned from Humboldt River to Salt Lake City, whither he went to inquire about the robbery of the mail and other outrages. He found the Indians quiet, but in a destitute and very degraded condition, and read; to make a restitution and enter into a treaty to obey the laws of the United States.

It is said that the Nicaragua fillibusters have their It is said that the Nicaragua fillibusters have their rendezvous somewhere in the Florida Keys. There is little if any doubt that the steamer Fashion, which left Mobile on the lat of December, professedly for Texas, carried out a large number of them, together with ammunitien. Our Government is not kept fully advised of their plans and movements.

New-Orleans papers of Friday state that the United States District Court at Key West has decreed the condemnation of the bark Lyra and her cargo, that versel having been seized on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave-trade.

XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1858. Mr. Crittenden appeared in his seat. Messrs. Toombs and Johnson (Tenn.) were also in

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.) offered a resolution that the
Committee on Public Buildings inquire and report
when the new Senate Chamber will be ready for

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) gave notice of a motion for an Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) gave notice of a motion for an early day to abolish the franking privilege, and to substitute for it a commutation in money.

CHARLES S. JONES was elected Door-Keeper.

[Mr. Jones was previously Assistant Door-Keeper.]

A Report was presented from the Secretary of State, communicating an abstract of the registered American seamen, which was ordered to be printed.

Various memorials were presented, but they were generally of an unimportant character, except one from the

erally of an unimportant character, except one from the Legislature of Minnesota asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, and for land for railroads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The SPEAKER announced the Standing C

HOUSE COMMITTEES. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS-Masses. Boyce, Washburn (Me.), Stevenson, Clark (Conn.), Wright (Tenn.), Gilmer, La Me.), Stevenson, Clark (Conn.), Wright (Tenn.), Gilmer, La nar, Wilson, Cavanagh, Committee of Ways and Means—Messre, Phelps (Mo.), etcher, Davis (Md.), Kelly, Howard, Phillips, Dowdoll, Mc-lay, and Morrill. ay, and Morrill.
Committee of Claims-Messrs. Marshall (11.) Jackson ddings, Davidson, Kunkel, Moore, Goodwin, Arneld, and synesid. ayeard. Committee of Commerce—Mears. John Cochrane, Mill-n. Washburne (Ill.), Miles, Wade, Stallworth, Eustis, Landy,

nd Committee on Public Lands-Messe. Cobb. McQueen, lennett, Davis (Ind.), Carnett, Ruffin, Hill, Montgomery, and McKibbin.

Committee on Post-Orpices and Post-Roads—Measts.

English Powell, Wood, Scott, Horton, Davis (Iows), Craig (Mo.), Davis (Miss.), and Atkins.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Measts.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Measts.

Committee on the Judiciary—Measts. Houston, Caskie,

Tappan, Craig (N. C.), Builinghurst, Taylor (La.), Ready, Chapman, Clark (N. Y.)

Committee on the Judiciary—Measts. Houston, Caskie,

Taylon, Craig (N. C.), Builinghurst, Taylor (La.), Ready, Chapman, Clark (N. Y.)

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Measts. Cot. 61so.

Taylor, Clawson, Cragin, Jackson, Lovejoy, Curry, Dawes, and Vance.

ance. CONMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES-Mesers. Elliott. dmundsen, Covode, Wortendyke, Parker, Couhertii, Keiloge

Edmundsen, Covode, Wortendyke, Parker, Conkertii, Keilogs, Gregg, and Walson.

Gregg, and Walson.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Messra Sandidge, McKibbeb, Harian, Hawkins, Washburn (Wis), Blair, February, Gliman, and Avery.

COMMITTER ON MARUFACTURES—Messra Bishop, Warkins, Committee on Marufactures—Messra Bishop, Warkins, Committee on Agriculture — Messra Whiteby Hollow, Keley, Trippe, Kelm, Hayler, Mott. Foley, and Glills (Obilo), Keley, Trippe, Kelm, Hayler, Mott. Foley, and Glills, Committee on Notar Affairs—Messra Greenwood, Scott, Leiter, Bryan, Woodson, Shorter, Burroughs, Caifax, and Russell.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY APPAIRS - Mesers Funkmer, Mar-abell (Ky.), Savase, Stanton, Bonham, Curtis, Prailiston, and Buffinton.

COMMITTER ON THE MILITIA-Mesers Hatch, Watking, Roberts, Bowle, Tompkins, Warren, Shaw (Ill.), Jonkins, 435 MMITTER ON NAVAL AFFAIRS Messra, Boook, Florence, (Mass.), Winsiow, Corning, Sherman (O.), Seward, Morae

COMMITTEE, Winslow, Corning, Sherman (1997).

(Me.), and Huwkins.

Committee on Foreign Arrains-Messra. Hopkins, Burlingars. Cay. Ritchie, Barndale, Sickles, Rayce, Graenbeck,

Magars, Staphens, Smith lingur., Cay, Ritchie, Barkadaic, Sickles, Rayce, Graesbook, and Branch.
CONNITTRE ON THE TERRITORIES—Mesers, Stephens, Smith (Va.), Grow. Vallandigham, Granger, Hughes, Zollicoffer, Emspr., and Clark (Mo.).
COMMITTER ON REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES H. R. C.).
Abbott Chemical of the Principles of Revolutionary Pr

Abbott Clerence, and Potter.
COMMITTER ON INVALID PRESTORS—Meal's Jawett Plorence,
Lobbins, Savage Chaffer, Burns Anderson, Palent, and Case
COMMITTER ON ROADS AND CANALS—Mears, Johns (Tenn.),
labot, Andrews, Warren, Morris (III.), Taompson, Secon,
hooch, and Willings. dare. Patents-Messes Stowart (Md.), Nichols,

Relly Edge and Brayton.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Mesers.

Keit, Peytho, Morgan, Hall (Ondo) and Purabade.

Committee on Revisal and University Bears, No.—Mesers.

New art, Miller, Leedh, Bryan, and Sherman (N. Y.).

Committee on Accounts—Mesers Searing, Dick, Powell,

tunkel (Md.), and Sommer.

Committee on Milkade—Mesers. Smith (Ml.), Murray,

belps (Min.), Harris (Md.), and Wahron.

Committee on Engraving—Mesers. Adrain, Hatch, and

Toderwood. DEFENOR.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPART-ENT-Measts Owen Jones (Pa.), Curry, Bingham, Avery and COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT - Meate Lawrence, White, Kilgore, Kurkel (Mil.), and

Gantrell.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department
-Mesers, Reily, Clark B. Cochrane, Cockerill, Stewart (Pa.),
and Wright (Tenn.).

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy DepartMEST-Mesers. Haskin, Miller, Pottle, Powell, and Davis

Miss.).
COMMITTER ON EXPREDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DE-FARTMENT—Messis Taibot, Reagan, Palmer, Burns, and Folsy, COMMITTER ON EXPEDITURES ON THE PUBLIS BULLDING —Misser. White, George Taylor, Washburn (Wis.), Waller, - Mesers, White, George Taylor, Wannigh (Wis), Waller, and Ohin.

Joint Committee on the Lebrary-Mesers Dimmick, Winslow, and Pettit.

Joint Committee of Printing-Mesers. Smith (Tenn.).
Singleton and Nichols.

Joint Committee of Errolled Brills-Meser. Davidson

GENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAR INSTITUTION-Mesers. En-Mr. MORKIS (Ill.) gave notice of his intention to

Mr. MORKIS (III.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories; also, a bill to admit sugar and sait free of duty, and a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watrons was then taken up.

Mr. READY (Fenn.) wanted a postponement until next Thursday, in order to enable the Members to look into the case.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ala.) said that if this case, which involves impeachment, is to consume the time of the Secate, that body ought at once to be enabled to take the initiatory steps on the subject. Therefore he

was opposed to postponement.

Mr. CRAIG (N. C.) remarked that the facts and evidence covered 2,000 pages, and members should have an opportunity to look into it.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) thought the case

laimed a comprehensive and proper decision, and now as the time to prepare for it. Mr. REAGAN (Texas) hoped the House would not postpone the case from day to day, as the effect might be to defeat action on the subject this session. After further debate, the House refused to postpone, and proceeded to the consideration of the

pone, and proceeded to the consideration of the subject.

Mr. CHAPMAN (Penn.) remarked that two memorials had been sent to the House asking for the impeachment of Judge Watrous of Texas, and proceeded to review the facts and testimony in the case, involving charges that he was secretly engaged in land speculations, showing a degree of official misconduct which admits of no excuse, and a gross exercise of his judicial powers. Not only did he arrange to sit in cases covering his own private interests, but to remove others to New-Orieans, to be placed beyond the reach of Texas jurors and litigants. Mr. Chapman believed that confidence in Judge Watrous's administration had been shaken to its foundation, and he owed it to himself and the purity of the Judiciary to ask no longer to avoid a trial, which he should either demand or resign. The duty of the House was simply to ascertain sign. The duty of the House was simply to ascertain whether there is "probable cause." It was not for

whether there is "probable cause." It was not for the House to inquire whether he is itnocent or guilty. That was for the Senate to determine.

Mr. TAPPAN (N. H.) was opposed to the impeach-ment of Judge Watrous. He asked the House to ex-amine the evidence, and not be diverted from the proper line of proceeding by outside pressure. On this evidence alone, he wanted them to say whethe Watrous was innocent or guilty. The resolutions of the Legislature of Texas in condemnation of his conduct, grew out of his decision touching the statute of limitations, and affecting the pockets of the people of that State, which decision was sustained by the Su-preme Court of the United States. He said there was no evidence to show that Watrons contemplated sit o evidence to show that Watrons conten-ng as Judge of his own cause, and that Texas. Judge Watrous had done rothing to preven him from coming from this ordeal without even a smel on his garments. Instead of concealing, the evidence showed that Watrous promptly disclosed that he has an interest is certain cases is connection with which charges were brought against him. Mr. Tappan entered into a general defense for this purpose. Ad-

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 9-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Persia, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult. Weather clear, and blowing a gale from the N. N. W.

The Fillibusters.

Mobile, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. The cutter McClelland got aground in Navy Cove, and when she got off, the schoot er was about four hundred miles away. The allibusters here are greatly elated.

The Slaver Echo Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. The Judges of the Federal Court have declared the law of 1820 carstitutional, and have remanded the prisoners in the slaver Echo case to await the action of the Grand Jury, at the next term of the Court, on the charge of piracy.

The English Lords.

Hattrax, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858. Lord Bury has reason to believe that the rumor of the loss of Lords Cavendish and Grosvenor, and the Hon Mr. Ashley is incorrect, and says he understood that they had arrived safe at Fort Garry.

U. S. Supreme Court.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.

The U. S. Supreme Court met to day. Chief-Justice Tarey, and Justices Catron, Daniel, Nelson, Grier, Chifford and Campbell, were present.

No. 4. The Propeller Niagara, &c., Ansel R. Cobb et al., claimants and appellants, agt. Jos. H. Cordas.

Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 5. The propeller Niagara, etc., Ausel R. Cobb, agt. Lester Sexton et al. Submitted on record and printed arguments by both parties.

No. 6. The Covington Draw Bridge Company and Richard M. Nebeker agt. Alexander O. Shepherd et al. Submitted on record and printed arguments by the appellant.

the appellant.

No. 7. Jas. Kelsey et al, agt. Robt. Forsyth. Submitted on record and printed argument by the plain-No. 9. Dean Richmond agt. The City of Milwaukee, et al. Argament commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellers.

Navigation of the Welland Canal. St. Catharing's, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1838.

Navigation on the Welland Canal has been completely stopped by the recent cold weather, and there is no prospect of its again spening unless the weather moderates. Only two vessels are frozen in.

SCHENGLARY, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.
Thermometer 22°. Sky clear. Nineteen boats a rived from the West last night with the aid of an ice breaker. The Erie Canal.

The Philadelphia Visitors. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.
Your papers labor under an error regarding the official character of the twenty-six individuals from this city who are visiting New-York. They are not Councilmen, not Aldermen, but Guardians of the Poor, on a visit to Gotham to see the sights, at their own expense.

Large Fire at Lansingburgh, N. Y.

TROY, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1888.

The extensive brush factory of J. G. McMurray &
Co., at Lansingburgh, caught fire this afternoon, and
is now in roans. Some 200 hands are thrown out of Co., at Lansingburgh, caught are this afternoon, and is now in roms. Some 200 hands are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

8 r. n.—The fire has spread to adioming buildings and is still raging. Our Firemen have been sent for, and a number of Companies have gene up.

Fire at Cairo. III. LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1838.
The telegraph effice and most of Springfield Block, at Cairo, Li, was destroyed by fire last night.

Further from California.

Nr. ORLEASS. The sday, Dec. 9, 1858.
We have the following additional news by the salesm-The Sixth Regiment arrived at Benicia on the 15th

The ship Lucas was lost on the 9th ult.

The S are had sued Messra, Wells, Farge & Ca. for se \$22,000 of the \$90,000 in scrip stoken from the monary leaders advocated it

Mining was good.

Rain was much needed, and the cattle were suffering for want of f-ed.

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the new Aimedian mires had been doubt by the Federal Courts, and the injunction continued. Rents were advancing and houses were scarce. Business had improved, but the markets generally

were unsettled. Sr. Louis, Taureday, Dec. 9, 1858. The Overland Mail, with California dates of the

12th ult., has arrived here. Four through passeagers came with it, among whom

Mr. Wm. C. Jewett, who furnishes the following summary of news: The camels which strayed from Fort Tejon had all

The camers which stayed their recovered.

The Alta Express Company had failed, leaving the whole field to Mesers. Wells, Fargo & Co.

Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Batterfield was spoken of editorially as a guaranty of the Administration in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

The Supreme Court had decided that the Governor can change death sentences to long or short imprison-

ment.

Thomas O. Larkin's will was published. He leaves property worth upward of half a million.

George Penn Johnston, after being acquitted in Marine County for killing Senator Ferguson in a duel, had been airested in San Francisco on the same charge. Mr. Jewett's object in making the trip was for per sonal observation, and with a view to effect the con-struction of a railroad to the Pacific by a souther route through a constitutional bill. His plans are al-

Boiler Explosion-One Man Killed. Boston, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.
In Salem, this morning, Henry Vollers was instantly brileing of James B. Lord, by the explosion of a steam botler.

FEOM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858. Two years ago, Mr. Charles T. Congdon, at that time editor of The Boston Atlas, took occasion, in his paper, to describe a dreadful spell of eastwinded and ongwinded weather which then infested the Paritan city. With his usual copious felicity of language he depicted "the drizzle and the dreariness, the splash and the splashiness, the mizzle and the muddiness the moisture and the muzziness and the muzziness and the misery-the creeping along the puddled streets, dwelling apart under penthouses of umbrellas, like damp Robinson Crusoes, dragging ten pounds of India rubber boots at every step, and growing ancient and fishlike,

Such has been the weather and such has been or life in Washington for a week past. I have almost forgotten how sunshine looks, and am tempted to believe that rheumatism and colds in the head are elements of the normal condition of man. Everybody has a cold in the head, and everybody is damp, muddy, wretched and cross. Even the President's Message is eclipsed in interest by the question of the weather. In fact, I fear that if this weather continues much longer, I shall begin to think better of Mr. Buchanan's proposi-tion to take possession of Central America and other regions to the south of us. This country is evidently unfit for a white man to live in; it ought to be given up to the Esquimeaux. Even our glorious Constitution and ever blessed Union are not a sufficient compensation for the climate. Liberty and Democracy are excellent things to talk but I would rather live under a despot than under

web-footed and web-flogered."

I have been seriously checked, however, in my tendency to accept the President's proposition to seize Sonora, Chihuahua, and Central America for their own benefit, by perceiving the direct conflict which exists between the principles of that propowhich exists between the principles of that proposition and the principles of Popular Sovereignty maintained by Senator Douglas and The N. Y. Times. In the Little Giant's speech at Memphis, I find the principle maintained, with great emphasis and without any reservation, that States and communities should be let alone by other States and communities; that they should be left to manage their own editor. If they choude to have had age their own affairs. If they choose to have bad institutions or bad things, that is none of your business, says Mr. Douglas. Let them alone. Let them settle their own hashes. You must not force even

good upon them. Very well. But the President seeing, as all men see, that Mexico and Centra way, proposes to step in with the army and navy and kindly set matters to rights there. Yet what have we to do with Mexico or Central America! Massachusetts and Ohio, seeing how much wretchedness and loss Slavery causes to South Carolina and Mississippi, might with much more reason volunteer to occupy those two States and introduce into them an orderly and Christian and honest condition of society; because Massachusetts and Ohi have some claim to an interest in the affairs of South Carolina and Mississippi, for, as parts of a common country, they participate largely in the diagrace which slaveholding brings upon us all, and also suffer a certain proportion of the common loss

Beside this radical disagreement between the principles of Mr. Douglas's speeches and President Buchanan's Message, I find Mr. Douglas, in the same speech, taking a position strikingly at variance with that of another President, whose authority is higher even than that of Mr. Buchanau. Mr. Douglas said at Memphis: "This Government is a confederation of sovereign, independent States, each having the right to have just such a consticach having the right to have just such a constitution as it pleases—each having a Constitution
different from every other, and requiring laws
and institutions different from every other. Variety, dissimilarity, local law and local institutions, is the great principle on which the safety
of the republic rests, and not that fatal heresy
that the States must be all free or all slave."
If Mr. Douglas meant to be taken literally here,
and was not speaking at random, he deliberately

Influence of Standy evening, the limitation of the University of the State of this Union does not have the right to have but such a Constitution as it pleases. In the first to have but such a Constitution as it pleases, in the first place, its Constitution as it pleases, in the first place, its Constitution as it pleases, in the first place, its Constitution as it pleases, in the first place, its Constitution as it pleases, in the first place, its Constitution are the Republican—a palphale limitation of Popular Sovereignty, for according to the logic of Wr. Douglas calls an 'institution' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, which is clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, which is clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, which is clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but have clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but have clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but have been been as the constitution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but he clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but he clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, but he clearly what Mr. Douglas calls an 'institution.' Here is another violation of Popular Sovereignty, for a transmit was a construction of the proposed of and was not speaking at random, he deliberately ignores and overrides the Constitution of the Uni-

'I TRUST WE SHALL HAVE A the new Territories, and "ATES." CONFEDERACY OF FREE b. "at President Wash-It would appear from this the he originator of was! Senstor Douglas calls the "fatal a.
the States must be all free. This doctrine. The N. V. Times considers such a danger, novelty, is in fact as old as the country itself. No only Washington, but many other of the Revolu

MICHIGAN ELECTION-[OFFICIAL].

The Board of State Canvassers, who mot at Lan sing, Monday, week ago, have examined the returns from the November election, and declared the follow-ing result. This time the returns from all unorganized counties were counted. The result for the banking law has not yet been declared, but is said will be about

20,000 in its favor.

The total average vote polled at the late election was 121 552. In 1856, it was 125,563 showing a dimination of 4,011 votes. Taking into account the natural increase of population within two years, there is probably now in the State a voting population of at

least 130,000.

The following is the vote cast for each candidate designated, with the majorities given as determined officially by the Board. The average Republican majority on the State ticket is TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUN-DRED AND FOURTERN, which is five hundred better han we claimed on the strength of the reported re-

GOVERNOR.
65, NO2
56, NOT—Wiener's maj
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
65,065
65,065
65,067 Fairinid's maj.
58,087 FAIRE. .35,785- Isbell's maj. STATE TREASURER Daniel L. Case (R OF STARE LAND OFFICE. ...65,696 ...55,847—Sanboru's majority. John Ball South Sanborn's majority 10,014

W. J. Barter 53,812

A. Y. Moore 53,847—Barter's majority 9,915

REGEST OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Sigh Circuit.

Henry Whiting 5,818 | Meant for same person 7,427

Eighth Circuit.

O. S. Spaulding 6,851

H. Barstow 4,361—Spaulding's majority 2,300

The votes cast for members of Congress in the several districts were given as follows:

eral districts were given as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. Necessary District

Henry Waldren. 14,638
Consider A. Stacey 19, 57—Waldren's majority 4,516
F. W. Kellogg. 21,939
T. B. Church. 17,488—Kellogg's majority 4,512

Kangh. Fistrict.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

From The Albany Atlas and Argus. Referring to the omnibus load of bullies who had reeted Mayor Swann, in Baltimore, with cheers and boasts that each of the 20 had voted 20 times, and so cast 400 ballots for their candi fate, THE N. Y. TRIBUNE

**Says:

"Freeuming this to be true, could there be a stronger argument in favor of the recessity of a Registration of Legal Voters."

Is it not manifest that such foul voting could not have been effected under a Registry. And yet The Albany Alfas quotes the above as the text in a fling at 'bleeding Kansas,' and the popular demand for Registry of Voters."

THE TRIBUNE believes in the deprayity of all exist-

ing magistracies and laws, and the infallibility of abstract and intended schemes of government. The constituencies are deprayed, the representatives venal

constituencies are depraved, the representatives venal and corrupt; yet let us trust to a system so composed, not merely the political government of the country, but its education, its industry, its development of art, its guardianship of morals. Such is its argument.

It constantly tells us that Inspectors of Elections are corrupt, Aldermen and Supervisers and Boards of Canvassers ready for any trick. It sets down the whole of this last squad of officers let loose on the public, the Excise Commissioners, as derelict in duty, and if it has faith in any body of officials, we have yet to lears it. But it believes, or pretends to believe, that the Registers appointed by Mayor Swann, or by the Plug Ugly Clubs that gave Mayor Swann, or by the Plug Ugly Clubs that gave Mayor Swann is election, are, by the fact of their appointment, to attain the purity of recording angels! When this new batch of officials is created, The Transva will find that they too, are good for nothing! It will not hesitate to accuse them, if they are political opponents, of all forms of fraud and official dereliction.

The object of the Registry is not to facilitate voting, The object of the Registry is not to facilitate voting, and finit it to legal bounds. It is to obstruct it. This is not concealed by the originators, who have made various movements from time to time having the sampleject—exacting new tests, such as property, ability to read and write, or a residence prolonged beyond the present term), all intended to cut off from the enjoyment of the suffrage that class to whom a Registry would be most vexations and offensive. The Transvertised is approach in total humans, and in the ized citizens in this State from their right to vote.

It is engaged, too, continually in the work of stig-matizing as fraudulent the vote of the people at each election. Its imputations are wholesale standers. So

matizing as translations are wholesale slauders. So far from the vote at ordinary elections being increased by fraud, it is shown by the statistics to be generally below the full number of legal electors. As to The Trenty's's charges of fraud upon the Inspectors of Election, they only remind us that its Registers may be of the same kidney, and that, under its system, the people would be compelled to run the gauntlet of two sets of scoundrels instead of one.

How a Registry would actually work, was seen a few months ago in New-Orleans. There a gang of bullies, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, took possession of the Registry Office, and refused to let the electors of the opposition parties inscribe their names. Why will not The Treuty consider this actual case, instead of its ideal one? Does it believe that the Blood Tubs and Plag Uglies, who now domineer over twenty Wards in Baltimore, would be less efficient in controlling a single Registry Office? Does it not knew that fraud would be easier if the infamous clubs of Baltimore and their supple tool, the Mayor, were allowed to inscribe in a book the voters for the coming year? And if easier than now, would it be less certain?

The Tribuye has pledged itself to a Registry law, with a single Registry law, at the sixth party and contemptible scheme of de-

less certain?

THE TRIBUNE has pledged itself to a Registry law, as it has to the petty and contemptible scheme of depriving the naturalized citizen of his rights till he submits to a year or two more of political quarantuse. Its motive in both cases is to deprive the laboring classes, antive and foreign born, of their franchise, as a punishment for their contamacy in refusing to lead themselves to the purposes of that unparticit and dishonest party, of which, under all its late disquises and tergiversations, THE TRIBUNE has been a leading orwan.

and practed in the moral consultants of like England, an ...

MEXICO.

From the New-Orleans Picapune, Dec. 2. Captain Merrill, of the schooler Tallshassee, arrived this morning from Tabasco, having left that port on the 16th of November. He reports the city in the hands of the Liberals, and that there had been fighting from the 22d of October to the 9th of November, and only seven men killed on both si ies.

abaseo is the only port that has been left in the on of the Zoloaga faction. Gov. Duenas had the place, and everything was quiet when and on the control of the place and control of the c compand to the schooner Red Fox arrived Capt. Oliphant of the schooner Red Fox arrived October Red Fox arrived Capt. Oliphant of Carta left that city on the Capt. The Capt. View and parts unknown, Clat. at 11 a. m., for Put a gone to consult with the of the schooner Red Fox, arrived

23d ult., reports that CSC.

21st, at II a. m., for Pac is to be consult with the but it was supposed he has a sone to consult with the but it was supposed he has a stocked at the 21st.

President respecting the Spa is to the 22th ult., and We have copies of the Press is to the 22th ult., and We have copies of the Press is to the 21st.

Correspondence from Tampico to Communder of the We gather from them that the Communder of the Spanish was steamer Leon, support demanded of Francisca and the Herengueia, had ton Spanish Garza restitution of the forced loon levie. The affair subjects within 24 hours, but that eventuall, the affair subjects within 24 hours, but that eventuall, was diplomatically arranged for the time, y devoting certain important daties to their pay. Sone with liberal interest. The arrangement, however, was made subject to the approval of Gen. Goocha and President Juarez.

was made subject to the approval of Gen. Goneha and President Juarez.

The Berengoela left on the 18th inst., wild the recent atrangement which will probably be returned here with an increased naval force, to change the aspect of affairs here. It seems that Spain is to open the ball, and England and Franch are to assist in closing it. The French Creat of this nort is in this appendix on of receiving the French Voc-Admiral of the West India station here, and the English Government has given orders for a naval face to repair to Tampino. The citizens of the United Stafes will be well pratected by these friendly visitors, and our Government will by these friendly visitors, and our Government will not be required to look into matters in this part

At the instance of the United States Count of this port, the United States ship Plymouth, Commander Dablgren, was induced to visit this part, to aid the Consul in the defense of the rights of ble suffering countrymet, which resulted in procuring at order from President Juscez, at Vera Cruz, to Garra, of this place, to restore to the respective owned the 4-80 bales of goods unjustly confiscated at Tardinamental as also the money extented from the foreign searchants by Garza as a forced loar. That order rediched here just at the moment the merchandise was to be surned over to Garza's agents for sale, which frustasted com-pletely that metarious scheme of Garza and his two-sharp accomplices. The goods are soon to be given up in obedience to the order, less the 10 per cent fine-on their value, which was exacted, but not complised with on the part of the merchants. The maney taken from the merchants as a forced loan is to be refunded: in the fair promses of Gen. Garza.

PERSONAL.

- The Salem Press of Dec. 7 informs us of the death of the Hon. John McLean of Washington County. He died at the age of to, a victim to the complaint prevalent at this season, beginning with a severe cold and ending in a congestion of the lungs. Judge Me-Lean was a native of Washington County, and a resident in it to the time of his death. He received his education at Union College, and after received his education at Union College, and after receiving law, partly with Gideon Hawley of Albany, and partly in the village of Salem, he was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was first appointed Examiner in Chancery, and afterward Master in Chancery, which place he filled with great credit. From 1829 to 1832 he represented Washington County in the Senate of the State, and in 1817 was again elected to that body to fill a vacancy. He afterward had a seat on the County Bouch, and in 1815 was appointed by Gov. Marcy first Judge of Washington County, an office which he held till 1847. At the time of his death he was one of the Regents of the University. In political life he was an associate of the best was of the Democratic party in its best days, a friend of Silas Wright and Gov. Marcy, and his days of political activity were cotemporary Lean was a native of Washington County, and a resiand his days of political activity were cotemporary with the period in which these men were prominent leaders of the party. Gov. Wright appointed him one of the Commissioners to establish ferrice between New-York and Long Leand. His colleagues in that service were George P. Barkenof Erie, and Samuel Cheever of Saratega.

-The Washington correspondent of The Evening

Post says, under date December 8: "Gen. Gondars of Mexico arrived here last evening, and has been in consultation with Mr. Buchanan to-day. He is interested in the proposed Sonora loan, He acts as the agent of Community, with whom he has been coceted for several days at the Girard House, Philadelphia. This loan transaction has much to do with the final a subsitior of Sonora, and the construc-tion of Mr. Buchanan's favorite railroad from El Paso to Guaymas. Comenfort and Buchanan both have their agents at Guaymas for the purpose of advancing

-A Brussels correspondent of The Washington

—A Brussels correspondent of The Translagion States says:

"A certain American beiress of immense wealth, and whilom a great Washington belle, quite a Kodnoor in priceless setting, a few days ago arrived in Brussels for the purpose of being married to an American baron. The whole thing is yet a secret, or supposed to be. The ceremony is to be performed first by a clergyman of the bride's persuasion, at the American Legalion, and then by the Pope's Nurcio at the hotel of the Austrian Embassy.

-We learn from The Foyetteville Obserper of the death of the Chief Justice of North Carolina. A let-

"The Hon, Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died & his resi-dence in Hill-borough on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. He had but just overcome a recent attack of sickness and was in fice health; had just returned from a visit to his native tewn, Newbern, where he was a member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which recently met in that place. He was born in Newbern, in 1781, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1804 and 1805."

As Alberman Serenaped.-Last night about 12 o'clock, the newly-elected Alderman of the First District, was seronaded at his residence corner of Whitehall and South streets. Notwithstanding the cold the assemblage was large. Mr. Smith assured his constitnents that he would try to do his duty, and welcomed them to a bountiful repast. The music way excellent, and the enthusiasm great.

BOLD ROBBERY .- Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evon ng a young scamp, about 18 years of age, walked into the store of Kelty & Ferguson, No. 291 picked up two pieces of heavy damask for window curtains, and ran off with them, right under the eyes of alf a dozen clerks who were in the stord. He surcossfully escaped.

The Rev. Mr. Cayler will repeat (by request) his discourse on "The Eagle's Nest," in the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening, (the 12th). The services in the Institute continue to be largely attended.